THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday. TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next,	$4.00
For one month,	1.00
For two months,	2.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

THE VIRGINIA CANVASS.

The Hon. S. Pendleton who is a candidate for Congress from the Culpeper (Va.) District, in the course of an able ad ress to his constituents, says:

Negro Slavery.

"I have seen negro slavery, I believe, wherever it exists, and in the different stages of its transition, from absolute bondage to perfect liberty, in all those parts of this continent wherever it did exist, and in which it has now ceased to exist, as also in that large country where it still exists—the Brazils.

As a mere laborer—by which I mean a man who executes manually the orders of another, without the exercise of any intelligence of his own—the African in the Southern States of the old Union was the best cared for and most respectable man of his class, in any part of the world; immeasurably above Peons or Boors, or any of that social grade anywhere. As a man, he was very far superior to any of his race, in Africa or out of it. His doom, I lament, as I regard the total extinction of his whole race, so far as this country is concerned, a mere question of time. In several States of this continent, in which I have resided for years, wiser and better men than the abolitionists of New England have tried the experiment of making him a gentleman, with precisely the same result everywhere. It has been a total failure in every instance and in all climates and forms of government, except in few and rare cases, and then only when reared by gentlemen of the first-class, who are also first-rate disciplinarians. There is no necessity of war now for making him a citizen—the pretext on which he was made a freedman; but I suppose he will be made so, and that will be some advantage to Virginia at least. Made a citizen, he has the run of all the States, and will naturally go to his good and honest friends.

The Pardoning Power.

"Had I the power to pardon mere political offenders, I would proclaim an universal amnesty from Jefferson Davis down to James Buchanan—towards all the originators and conductors of this most infernal war. Most of them have suffered enough already. All on either side of the line are harmless for our day, and are therefore objects of compassion and sympathy from every generous and noble mind on the face of the earth.

A man having power, who punishes for vengeance sake, is a fiend, and he does punish for vengeance sake, who prosecutes and tortures a helpless and vanquished man.

Brave men, to achieve victories, may, in the way of duty, be compelled to kill thousands in battle, but brave men do not murder pinioned prisoners, nor rob any human being, especially the innocent and defenceless, of their rights of property or peace."

Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Pendleton being a great sufferer by the war, petitioned the President to visit Washington:

"So soon as it reached the President, he enclosed an autograph order to General Patrick to furnish passes for myself and family to go to Washington city at my pleasure, and he suggested no questions nor conditions of any sort, so far as I know or believe.

"In five different, but brief interviews which I had with the President, he never in any manner whatever noticed or referred to the war. He said to me, "Go anywhere you please, purchase any description of supplies you want *for your own use*, bring them to the depot of the Alexandria road in Washington, and I will send them to your house in Virginia." "But," said I, "Mr. President, my friend Gen. Schenck informs me that there are certain articles I want, which are positively prohibited under any circumstances, especially liquors and amunition." He replied, "purchase any description of commodity you want for your own use—liquors, amunition, or anything else—nothing is contraband to *you* for your *own use* or the use of your family."

The Duchess of Newcastle, who was a great writer of plays and romances in the time of Charles II., asked Bishop Wilkins, who had just announced his discovery of a world in the moon, how she could get there. 'As the journey,' said she, "must needs be very long, there will be no possibility of getting there without stopping by the way." "Your Grace," replied the Bishop, "can be at no loss for places to stop at, as you have built so many castles in the air.

At the ——, the other, evening, one gentleman pointed out a dandified-looking individual to his friend as a sculptor. "What!" said his friend, "such a looking chap as that a sculptor! Surely you must be mistaken."

"He may not be of the kind of one you mean," said the informant, "but I know that he *chizzled* a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week."

A gentleman being asked "What was the price of ducks?" confessed that he could not tell; for he had been out that very day with his wife, and she had purchased no less than three ducks. First, there was "a duck" of a dress; secondly, "a duck" of a parasol; and thirdly, "a duck" of a bonnet.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865. NO. 19.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.
Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.
T. J. Hughes, Newbern.
G. W. Dill, Morehead City. au 8 1m

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.
Refer to Rev. W. E. Pell, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

D.T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.
No. 41, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:
COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL,
PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS,
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD,
BUFFALOE TONGUES
&c., &c., &c.

will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,
&c., &c.

☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14-tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 5 o'clock p. m.; arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

STROTHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c., &c.	&c., &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 6-tf

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!
(HUTCHINS' OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

Also,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 21 3m.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.
Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,
BY
STROTHER & CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
(The only Steam Power Press in the City.)

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,
PUBLISHERS, AND
Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,
GREENSBORO', N. C,

CONTINUE to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Book, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammar; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as favorable rate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

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NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.
BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE [illegible] $3.00.

THIS great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

COAL, COPPER, LEAD, IRON AND GOLD MINES,

Quarries Lumber Lands, etc., etc.

☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.
Address W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Field & Fireside Publishing House,
No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
Aug 14 3t Raleigh, N. C.

☞ Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,
Petersburg, Va.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES.
ONE SQUARE.

Two weeks,	$ 5 00
One month,	8 00
Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
One year,	40 00
TWO SQUARES.	
Two weeks,	$10 00
One month,	12 00
Two months,	15 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	30 00
One year,	60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single copy, [mailed,]	5 Cts.
One month, do	85 "
Three months, do	$2 00
Six months, do	3 50
One year, do	6 00

Address, A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Aug 15-tf Petersburg, Va.

The New York News.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS
A GREAT
FAMILY NEWSPAPER!
BENJAMIN WOOD, - - - - - Proprietor.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and news from all parts of the world.

It contains more reading matter than any other weekly paper.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTRODUCED.

IMMENSE CIRCULATION DETERMINED ON.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single copies,	5 cents.
One copy, one year	$1 00
Three copies, one year,	2 50
Five copies, one year,	3 75
Ten copies, one year,	7 00
(And an extra copy to any club of ten.)	
Twenty copies, one year,	$30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at	1 00

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.
To Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.
Six Months, Five Dollars.
☞ Payments invariably in advance.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.
Specimen copies of Daily and Weekly News sent free. Address
BENJ. WOOD,
Daily News Building, No. 19, City Hall Square,
au 8 tf New York City.

JOB WORK
Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

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Advertisements occupying not more than 12 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only premise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10 00
Six months,	6 00
Three months,	3 00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re-established to justify it.

Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.
W. H. BERNARD, BERNARD & BARRY,
JOHN D. BARRY, Editors and Proprietors.
au 8 1m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANTS, MECHANICS AND FARMERS JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

Journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of politics, gladiatorship it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic, "to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium; and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography, and printed on new material.

TERMS:

Daily, for one year,	$8 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
Semi Weekly, one year,	5 00
Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
Weekly, one year,	3 00
Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AD FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

Terms—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

Terms Subscription one year $3.
Address, WM. E. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9 tf

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of Liverpool, N. Y., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures and questions affecting the interests of our people unswayed by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building, near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies in town, for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $3 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made to parties advertising by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUTHAN,
N. B. COBB.
MAY 29 tf

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY leads us to suggest to our friends who find it inconvenient to remit the *cash* for the *Sentinel*, to send us Bacon, Flour, Meal, Butter, Fowls, Eggs, &c., for which we can always obtain the cash here.

THE DISCUSSION OF THE subject of repudiating the debts of the State or individuals, in the canvass for the State Convention, strikes us as premature. It is a subject of vast moment, requiring the amplest investigation. Our people are too sore under the friction of their losses and the pressure of their poverty, to determine now what is wisest and best to be done. Moreover, it is a question of legislation, with which the Convention should not be tasked. It will have quite enough to do to revise the Constitution, to adapt it to our present circumstances, and to restore the State to its former position, and render its action acceptable to the President and the Congress.—It is a body specially charged with constitutional prerogatives and should not clog itself with legislative work. Our laws should emanate from one source and be embodied in one book, to prevent confusion and difficulty.

Repudiation we believe to be wholly at war with the temper and spirit of our people. The conduct of Mississippi years ago in repudiating a debt brought upon her by the infidelity of her agents, made her an offense and a by-word to North-Carolina. The connection of Mr. Jefferson Davis with that affair, always constituted a serious objection to him as a leader. Indeed the spirit of repudiation which infused itself into the late Confederate Congress, unsettled the faith of our people in that government and made many indifferent and doubtful of its success. Shall North-Carolina repudiate—ignore a just debt contracted by her people or her constituted authorities? The very thought is humiliating, withering. Nor does it do to say, that the debt was illegal, that the authorities had no right to contract it. The question is was the debt contracted under her assumed authority? Did her creditors furnish the *quid pro quo*, believing she was sane and capable of acting for herself? The same question is equally forcible in regard to County or individual debts.

But it is said, the State and the people are not able to pay these debts. The abolition of slavery and the ruin of their property disqualifies them—renders them unable. If that be really true then acknowledge your poverty, but never yield to the temptation of dishonesty. It is no crime to be poor, but it is to be dishonest. What is to be done then? Why do as all honest creditors do. Render up your schedule honestly, fairly and satisfy your creditors by an honorable compromise. The plea to repudiate the war debt is no worse morally—no worse in the sight of God, than it is to repudiate the old debt. We are just as unable to pay at maturity the old debt as the war debt. If we must acknowledge ourselves either a bankrupt or a scoundrel, pray let us choose the former.

THE PETERSBURG INDEX urges upon the consideration of the South, direct trade with Europe. This has been a favorite project with many persons for twenty-five years. It commends itself to the consideration of commercial men, by the promise of a large remuneration, and would be a direct means of stimulating the production and energy of the Southern States. Our seaports are every way fitted for the enterprise, and all that is wanted is the disposition and the funds. In former days when money was abundant in the South, it was in the hands of men who had no commercial enterprise and whose views were too narrow and sordid. Perhaps in five or ten years from the present time, ample means may be in the hands of the right kind of men to promote this scheme. While we would therefore encourage proper efforts at an early experiment, the great question which now demands the special attention of the South, is the best method of securing at an early day the production of that class of articles which are necessary to promote direct trade.

The change in the character of Southern labor, renders it exceedingly doubtful whether for the next five years at least, cotton, rice, tobacco or sugar can be produced in such quantities, as to make their direct shipment to Europe desirable or profitable. England and France will do all in their power to stimulate the production of cotton in Asia, Africa, and South America. We can always produce a better article here than in those countries, but we must produce a cheaper article to make it compete with them.

WE SHALL BE GREATLY OBLIGED to any and all acting Post Masters in the State, or any friend, to inform us at once whether the *Sentinel* forwarded to any one is not taken out. Gentlemen or ladies, to whom the *Sentinel* has been sent regularly, and who have not informed us to the contrary, after the 1st of September, will be regarded as subscribers, and expected to pay for it accordingly.

IN A SPEECH DELIVERED by President Johnson in the lower House of Congress in April, 1862, when the war was in full blast, the following paragraph appears:

"Some object to this measure, as calculated to take away the population from the old States.—Let me ask the old Dominion—let me ask North-Carolina—GOD BLESS HER! for although she is not, as the Romans would call it, *my alma mater, yet she is my mother!* Although poverty—gaunt and haggard monster—expatriated me from her limits, to seek a home in my adopted State, where every fibre, every tendril of my heart, is entwined with the interests of her people—*yet still, North-Carolina is my native State, and in my heart, I respect and love her.*"

We have heard of other instances in which President Johnson has spoken warmly of his native State and her people. Such feelings are reciprocated by North Carolinians.

No one out of the State certainly knows better the actual history of our people and the action of the State, than the President. None are more competent to judge correctly and charitably of the motives of our people than he is. Hence he must know that of all the Southern States there are vastly fewer men in North Carolina who have rendered themselves justly offensive to the government in the origin or prosecution of the late war. What our people have done was the result of a combination of circumstances which they did not create and which they could not avoid.

We are not disposed to exempt any one from blame or deserved punishment, who really merit them. We think we understand the past and present temper, conduct and character of our people. We have been decidedly opposed to many of them politically, yet we do not know a man in the State, that we can now call up to our mind, who in our judgment deserves confiscation or severe punishment for his offences. The universal readiness of our people to return to the Union, cured of their hostility, and their readiness to acquiesce in all just and judicious measures for their restoration, ought to go very far to secure for them the clemency of the government.

Some evil disposed person or persons, on Tuesday night last, at the Court House in Winston, cut down the United States flag and carried it off to parts unknown. It was a mean, low, cowardly, disloyal act, and we hope those engaged in the black deed will be ferreted out and brought to justice. At the close of the business for which the Magistrates met at Winston, on Thursday an order was issued offering one hundred dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the deed. Another flag was procured and raised at the same place.

The Salem *Press* mentions the above fact and very justly denounces it. No sensible or thoughtful man will justify it, but it affords no justification for the constant reiteration that our people are disloyal. We have among us some irresponsible, lawless people, without character or reputation who are reckless in regard to public opinion. Such people, under the rule of the late Confederacy, did not hesitate to become "buffaloes," and now, when the Old Flag is restored, will show their real vileness and worthlessness by attempts to dishonor it, or by other exhibitions of opposition to proper authority. They are impatient of restraint—a reckless, don't care sort of people who are without influence or respectability.

WE SEE IT STATED in the papers that Gen. Schofield had applied for and obtained leave of absence to go to Europe. There has been a general expectation that Gen Schofield would return to his command in this State. His administration of public affairs while among us, met with very general approval, and he had the confidence of our people as a man of ability.

Since the command however, has devolved upon Gen. Huger, we are glad to say, the same judgment and feelings have been entertained for him, that were entertained towards Gen Schofield. If Gen. Schofield should go to Europe the public interest will not suffer in Gen Huger's hands. He has shown himself to be an able and judicious officer.

THE FOLLOWING extract from a letter received from a gentleman of Wayne County, expresses substantially the views of every gentleman, we have heard declare his opinion, among those who were known to be politically opposed heretofore either to President Johnson or Gov. Holden. This ready acquiescence argues well for the quiet of our State and our early recognition by Congress. The writer says:

"I fully concur with you in saying it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in the reconstruction of the State government, and to restore the State to her former relations with the Federal government. Her law-abiding citizens merit this. I shall give the administration of Gov. Holden and President Johnson my support."

OUR FRIEND, THE SALISBURY BANNER insists upon it that Rowan County is thoroughly reconstructed and pacified. We are quite sure our cotemporary is correct about the pacification; the doubt was in regard to the reconstruction. He says:

Not at all, we are not too fast. So far as the people are concerned, the county is thoroughly reconstructed and pacified. The citizens of all classes have promptly come forward, taken the oath and renewed their allegiance and obedience to the Constitution and the Laws. They have done all they have been called to do. The Government has now to perform its duty, but we know that it will be many a weary month before the work can be finished, and before the great work of reconstruction can be completed. We know that the Radicals and extremists, in Congress, will throw every impediment in our way, but we trust in the good sense and patriotism of the President and the great mass of the people, so that we shall be able to announce soon in the winter that North Carolina is once more one of the sovereign States of the American Union. But we repeat, so far as the citizens of Rowan is concerned, the work is already done.

GEN. JOS. JOHNSTON.—He is still in Baltimore—He has applied for pardon and will get it.

CARD OF B. F. MOORE, ESQ.

To Messrs. Allen Adams, Isaac Rowland and S. M. Williams.

GENTLEMEN:—Absence prevented my seeing your card in the *Standard* of the 22d instant, until recently. I feel much flattered by its complimental notice of me.

For many years past I have regarded myself as wholly withdrawn from public life; and, but for the unhappy and afflicted condition of the country, I would feel myself at liberty to respectfully decline your invitation to re-enter the public councils. In view, however of the lamentable results of the late attempted revolution, and the necessity for amending our State constitution and retracing our public policy, which has engrafted itself during four years of war on our institutions, I could not, as a good citizen, justify myself, if I should withhold from my countrymen any services which they may think I could render them, in this hour of trouble and difficulty.

Notwithstanding, however, any abilities which age, experience, observation and study may be supposed to have invested me with, I deem it highly proper, that you should understand my views upon all subjects proper to be considered by the Convention. And I proceed to give them:

I deem it wise for the Convention (as a general rule) to forbear all action upon such matters which may as well be done by the Legislature. Not only because legislation is flexible, and may be repealed or modified from time to time, as experience may teach us; but because we are not as likely, at this time to be from exciting influences as we shall be at a more distant day.

If I am a delegate I shall assume as the basis of my action: 1. That the act of the Convention of May 20th, 1861, which undertook to withdraw the State from the Union, was and is void; and that all acts of arming the State and confederating with other States, in hostile resistance against the authorities of the United States, were acts of rebellion against our country, and, therefore, unlawful. 2. That all enactments, whether by the Convention or the Legislature, designed to aid the rebellion, were and are void, and not obligatory on the State.

Keeping in view these fundamental principles, I proceed to exhibit my views of a proper policy to be pursued by the Convention:

1. *Negro Slavery.* I regard slavery in the State as extinct. If there should be no action by the Convention upon the subject, and the proclamations of President Lincoln were deemed ineffectual in point of law, to free the slave, yet the occurrences since the surrender of Gen. Johnston have thoroughly effected his emancipation. It is a fact accomplished; and so we ought to accept it. It is impossible to reverse it, and what I regard as a practical fact, I am for making a legal fact. I shall, therefore, propose to remove, by an ordinance, all doubts as to the legal *status* of slaves. Let their domestic relations be legalized; their informal marriages confirmed, and their issue legitimated. Let them take on themselves the legal responsibility of husbands and wives, of parents and children. Let the law enforce the performance of all these duties as it does in the case of the white race.

2 *Negro Suffrage.* I know no fundamental policy in the government of a Republic, which would be so certainly destructive to the prosperity of the State, and the morals and character of both races, as would be the boon of suffrage to the colored race.

The right to vote ought to be conceded to no class of men if, thereby, the government would become worse. Who, for a moment, can suppose that the government would be bettered by the allowance of negro suffrage? Does any person believe that an addition of sixty thousand ignorant voters, wholly unacquainted with our form of government, of whom not one in one thousand knows what is meant by the word *constitution*, would tend to the security of the fundamental principles of liberty, or beget a wiser policy in legislation? The race, long degraded by servitude, ignorant of the politics of government, very low in its grade of morals, and wholly dependent for a living on the ability of the wealthier class of society, would, if allowed to vote, consult their material aid, and speedily engender, among the whites, hosts of vile and reckless demagogues, whose flatteries, promises and agitation would keep the public mind instantly inflamed with agrarian projects, until the candidate and black voter, mutually acting on the vices of each other, would become utterly depraved and demoralized. And in those counties where the black race might predominate, the virtuous white man would cease to vote in all local elections, under the apathy of constant defeat. Nothing, in my judgment, would more effectually demoralize the entire negro race than its free exercise of the right of suffrage, or more deprave the white man.

But independently of these considerations, let it never be forgotten that the right to determine the qualification of the voter is a sacred right, enjoyed and practised from the beginning of our government by every State in the Union, and every territory seeking admission into the Union; and its denial to us, or making the concession of negro suffrage a condition to our re-entry into Congress, would affirm, in the most solemn manner, that our motto of association, *Unum E Pluribus*, is a political falsehood. Yea, it would do more, and do worse; it would punish loyal and innocent citizens, in order to reach the disloyal and guilty. The most unscrupulous despotism can do nothing worse. It is obvious from experience that the two races cannot harmonize, socially or politically, upon a basis of equality; and where the number of the inferior race is, comparatively, so great as it is with us, it will always be an element of serious discord. The prosperity, happiness and peace of each will be retarded and disturbed. It is the unquestioned interest of both that they should be separated into distinct communities. Gov. Brownlow and Gen. Cox spoke wisely when they advised colonization. Enlightened humanity demands it. The negro race can now be removed, as the Indians were. They have no property—not even hunting grounds—to leave behind them; they will make no sacrifice of cherished homes; for they are already roaming over the State, unsettled as the air they breathe. I think they will freely go. Will not the Federal government take charge of this unfortunate and much to be pitied race of man? and, as it has forcibly changed our social relations, will it not freely ameliorate the unhappy results?

3. *Ratification of judicial proceedings, marriages, contracts &c., which have taken place during the war.* I do not concur with those who hold that all judicial proceedings, marriages, legislations, contracts, &c, which have occurred during the war, are void. In my judgment, our acts, so far as they have not violated our duties to the United States, are valid. There is no moral reason, and I am unable to perceive any legal reason, why they should not be so. It would be revolting, indeed, to maintain that a juryman or judge, who sat on the trial of a murderer, who was hanged for his crime, was himself guilty of murder; that a bank which has issued its notes, is not bound to redeem them; or that a child born of a marriage, contracted since 20th May, 1861, is a bastard. The existence of a whole community, in a state of nature for four years, is an impossibility; and their common agreement about matters, which do not affect their relations with the rest of mankind, must be valid in order to preserve every valuable interest of life. But, in deference to a contrary opinion, I am in favor of ratifying all such acts and things as were done, consistently with our proper allegiance to the United States, or the ratification of which is necessary to give peace and repose to society.

Contracts to pay money, however, (except in the case of bank notes, which are always issued on a promise to pay specie,) unless otherwise understood by the parties, ought to be regarded as intended to be paid in Confederate currency, and ought now to be dischargeable with a sum equal in value to the Confederate currency, at the date of the contract.

4. *Debts contracted by the State during the rebellion.* The principles which I have announced will exclude from payment all debts created for the purpose of carrying on the war, whether authorized before or after the ordinance of secession. Without some action by the Convention or Legislature, our courts, if the State could be sued, would be bound to declare void all bonds and treasury notes issued for that purpose, because founded upon a consideration repugnant to our allegiance. The question, therefore, will be whether the Convention will *assume* their payment—not whether it will *repudiate* them. It is a misapprehension of the subject to call the non assumption of them an act of *repudiation*.

I own no bonds of the State issued prior to 20th May, 1861; and I am much interested to uphold those issued since. In giving my judgment on the question, I desire it to be understood that I am not, in the least degree, influenced by the cry raised by certain critics on our loyalty, at the North, who affect to regard the assumption of such debts as a new act of treason. I have a profound contempt for notions of loyalty deduced from such reasoning. Many of these bonds are in the hands of loyal persons; and many are investments for the feeble and helpless, and if the Convention should recognise them at their real value, it would doubtless be done with no purpose to sanction or countenance the rebellion, but to protect the innocent, and uphold, as many think, the honor of the State.

For myself, after much consideration, and some doubt, enforced by an abhorrence against anything which may seem even to reflect upon the honor of the State, I incline to the opinion, that none of the obligations undertaken by the State to carry on the war against the United States, ought to be assumed by the State.

According to our code of law they are void, on account of their consideration. And I believe we cannot assume their payment, without impairing our financial credit, and disabling the State from fulfilling those of its obligations, which are admitted on all hands to be valid and binding by our code, both of law and morals.

If we recognize these bonds, we shall be obliged to recognize the justice of all claims for damages done by our State troops in the course of war in depredations on farms, burning houses, cotton, impressing horses, provisions, &c. For justice knows no difference in an obligation to pay a debt, and one to pay a damage, or compensate an injury. And, in my judgment, national compensation to a destitute family, made poor by the death or wound in battle of its head and support, is as obligatory on the honor of the State as any of its highest obligations. If the Confederacy had succeeded, all these, and many more claims of a similar character, would have been placed on the same footing with the bonds. The present debt of the State, due upon its old bonds with the accumulated interests, cannot be short of fourteen millions. The war debt, by bond and treasury notes, is about sixteen millions. The resources, except by taxation alone, for maintaining the public schools, are, I fear, utterly exhausted. The tax due the Federal government for five years is yet to be collected. Now, when so many unavoidable taxes are to be paid, whilst the industry of the country is not only disordered but almost paralyzed, I cannot advise the State to assume, at this time, a new burthen, unless I may be assured that the fulfilment of the other, and perfect obligations will not be endangered.

There is one class of debts created during the war, and because of the war, by an act of May 11, 1861, anticipatory of hostilities, which I think are proper debts and ought to be paid. These are debts contracted by the Counties for raising money to support the indigent families of persons in the military service. The fund thus raised, was for charity. The case bears the same relation to the raising of money to equip troops, as does that of raising money to clothe and feed prisoners of war; which, although it be the means of restoring the prisoner to the battle-field, is nevertheless regarded as not only lawful, but proper. Indigent families of soldiers pressed into service in a war, however unjust, must not be left to perish. A debt created for their relief is a sacred one. It must be paid under the rule for scaling. In many instances the bond sold for a sum equal to about four dollars in specie in the hundred. Perhaps it is not amiss to say that I do not own any of them. In connection with this subject I will remark, that I am informed thro' the press and private sources, that the policy of repudiating all contracts of *every* kind, and *whenever* made, is being publicly debated. In regard to State debts, I have already expressed myself. In regard to private debts, the constitution of the United States expressly forbids it in this language: "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligations of contracts." A *convention* of the people of a State can not do what the *State* is forbidden to do. Every delegate will be obliged to take a solemn oath to support that clause of the constitution; and I could not sincerely promise you that I would advocate repudiation in the Convention, unless I had determined to commit a perjury, in order to qualify myself to enter its halls. Such an ordinance would be null, and every court in the land would so adjudge, as they have done a hundred times.

It has been supposed by some, that the emancipation of slaves would throw on the Convention the necessity of passing many ordinances respecting their future status, as for instance adopting new rules of evidence as to them. This is a mistake. I have mentioned all the cases concerning freedmen that are proper for the consideration of the Convention. Whether there ought to be any alteration of the rules concerning their competence to depose; and, if so, to what extent, and all other questions affecting their status, are matters which have ever been considered by the Legislature. I shall oppose the consideration in Convention of matters purely of a legislative character; and if contrary to my opposition, any such should be considered, I shall endeavor to reflect your sentiments. The people have been not a little impatient at the delay of the Convention. I shall not complain of it. I know the obstacles and difficulties attending the execution of the President's plan to re-establish the State in the Union. I know also that there has been, on the part of the Governor, no lack of industry, zeal and ability in the business. I shall not criticise the mode adopted. Since it was begun I have advised all persons to faithfully aid in carrying it through. Perhaps its conclusion may show it to have been the best proposed. But in vindication of my own former views which have been publicly assailed, I take this occasion to say, that when Johnston's army surrendered, I regarded the rebellion at an end; and, in the language of Gen Schofield, that there was peace between the State and the United States. My anxiety was very great that the State should return into the arms of the Union, at once, and with as little delay as possible. In my first interview with Gen. Sherman, he freely announced his ideas of a proper policy for the State; which were, that the Governor should convene the Legislature, and that body forthwith provide for calling a Convention; and that the Convention should proceed to re-establish our federal relations. I fully concurred with him. As a part of its duty, I supposed that there would be an appointment or election of a new Governor, and an election of a new Legislature.

I had every reason to believe that a Union Governor and a Union Legislature would be triumphantly elected. I had no purpose to continue in power the Governor or Legislature longer than was necessary to use them as mere constitutional instruments, to reform the government of the State. If from this, any deduction can be drawn, that I was in sympathy with secession, I am honored by sharing the disloyal affection with the distinguished General.

I have, gentlemen, in a long life witnessed so much political tergiversation, that I am slow to bestow confidence on any but tried men. What President Johnson may eventually prove to be, I know not; it is but candid, however, in me to say that I daily become better satisfied with his policy, and more convinced that the South may expect kindness at his hand. She needs it; and he may fill a land with thankful hearts by freely bestowing it. The innocent and the guilty are alike overtaken and overwhelmed in a common calamity and disaster. He will not, I believe, withold his charity, because it may fall on the guilty; the sad fortunes of our people are so interwoven, that on whomsoever it may fall, both parties will enjoy it.

Our destiny as a people must be one. We shall act but the part of folly by cherishing unkindness one towards another. We cannot mend our own fortunes nor impair the fortunes of others, by brooding over our own losses and indulging in spites. Our State will gain nothing by such conduct, and we shall but nourish, in our bosoms, animosities which may become the bitter inheritance of our children.

I rejoice with my fellow-citizens, that the spirit of peace and quiet is hovering over the chaotic waters of strife. Submission to the new order of things is almost perfect throughout the State—Let us resolve to carry through our reorganization before we allow any political excitements to disturb the progress of the work. I deeply regret that there are amongst us persons who delight to alarm the public sensibility by continual cries of *disloyalty* and *outrage*. My correspondence and associations with the people assure me of a general quiet and submission over the State; and I sincerely believe that if every outrage by the citizens were noted, so many have not occurred within two months past, as have happened in the city of New York within half that time.

Let our virtue be equal to our calamity and Heaven will smile upon us again.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

B. F. MOORE.

For the Sentinel.

Thoughts for the Times.

"PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN."

This was the rallying cry of political parties some years ago, when no qualification was demanded in the candidate for the highest office that the suffrages of a free people could bestow, but availability.

But what are principles without men? Principles without men are nothing but dry abstractions—powerless for good, without influence, and without efficiency. What can the best political moral or religious principles do in the hands of ignorant, inefficient and wicked men? How can they effect good for the people, if they are to be applied by stupid or drunken men?

What are good or wise political principles worth in the hands of men that may be bribed by gold, rendered oblivious by the influence of the wine cup, or controled by the smile of the harlot or the laugh of the bacchanal?

Principles to become efficient for good as elements of power in society, in church or State, must be incarnated in men. They must become embodied in human thought, instinct with human feeling, vocal in human language, potential in human volition and visible in human action. Then and not before are they elements of power, and efficient for good.

Hence we should unite men and principles by selecting as our representatives good men with good principles, wise men with wise principles.—We should vote for men who have the intelligence to know what is best for the country, and with the honesty, integrity, firmness and courage to do it at all hazards. Only in the hands of such men can the wisest and best political principles become practically available for good, either in the constitution or administration of government.

When we vote for bad men we vote for bad principles—yes for bad principles embodied and organized for evil. To elect to office a bad man is to endorse his principles and approve his character. We circulate and make current his wickedness. We honor it. We make it respectable, and give it position and influence. Our representatives make laws for themselves as well as for us, for their families as well as for ours, for their property as well as ours, hence we should elect men that know how to legislate for the good of the whole country.

PHILO.

PARDON BROKERS.

General Terry, at Richmond, has required Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, to surrender his pardon recently obtained from the President. This has caused a considerable flutter in Richmond among the arrested. It is understood that Dudley was one of those who paid money to a "pardon broker" to secure his pardon, and the President is determined to break up this corrupt practice by cancelling pardons obtained through such influences whenever he discovers it.—*Washington Correspondence.*

"One of our worthy State senators," says the Nashville *Dispatch*, "was attacked by the side walk of Cherry street last night, and driven to a door step, where he sat until a late hour, awaiting for the pavement to recover its equilibrium."

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

ERROR CORRECTED.—In the advertisement of Messrs W. B. Smith & Co., offering to the public that excellent work, the Geological Survey of North Carolina, by the late Prof. Emmons, the price is put down at $1 instead of $3. It ought to be $3 and is as cheap as dirt as the saying is, at that price. Papers which have copied the advertisement from the *Sentinel* will please make the correction.

EXCHANGES.—The Charlotte *Democrat* comes to us restored to its former size and efficiency.

The Greensboro *Patriot* is greatly enlarged and improved, and so is the "Way of the World" a Greensboro.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.—Cotton sold last week in Petersburg at from 36 to 40—a choice lot at 42 cts.

Tobacco ranged from $3,50 to $50 per 100 according to quality.

Wheat sold at from $1,25 to 2,40.

WILMINGTON.—The evidences of improvement in business in Wilmington are daily increasing. Many of the old merchants are again at work, besides a number of new ones. Regular steam packet lines are running to the Northern cities and shipping from abroad begins to fill the wharves. Success to her.

The Ministerial Association of the Methodist Protestant Church in North Carolina.

This Association, which was to convene its 3rd Session in May last, failed to do so because of the circumstances of the times, and the few attending agreed that the next session should be convened at Union Chapel, in Granville Circuit on Friday before 1st Sabbath in November next, at 10 o'clock.

R. H. WILLS.

To Teachers.

In order to advance the interests of Education in the South, it is desired to secure the names and address of all persons regularly engaged in teaching, with the character of their schools.

Please give the above request your immediate attention. Address J. D. CAMPBELL,
Ed. N. C. Journal of Education
Aug. 25th. Greensboro', N. C.

FRENCH.—French has become an almost universal language. All over the continent of Europe, a traveler speaking it can make his wants known, and hold easy intercourse with what Kossuth used to call "the people's." It is the language of courts, too; and as we here in the South are beginning to renew our acquaintanceship with the rest of the world, from which we have been shut out so long, and as we may have a good deal to do with the French in the way of emigrants and the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, the study of the language is very desirable. The only difficulty of any moment about the acquirement of a knowledge of it is in the pronunciation. This is best acquired from a native of France, and especially if his position in life was among the refined and educated classes.

The above suggestions of the Richmond *Whig* are as applicable to North Carolina as to Virginia. We must become a more commercial people, as well as a more scientific farming people. Our French teachers should be chiefly native citizens of France, if not of Paris.

A Washington City letter writer says:

"The editorial in *The Tribune* suggesting the selection and arrest of the original leaders of the Rebellion for trial, and the pardoning of the remainder of the people of the South by Executive proclamation, probably only anticipates the course of the President, as it is hinted in well informed circles that such a policy will finally be pursued."

We should be glad the President would adopt so wise a policy at once. In such a case, he could hardly confine himself to individuals living South of Mason's and Dixon's line. We most sincerely believe that there are those who live in the North, who are as deeply involved in the guilt of the rebellion, as any living Southern men. In North Carolina there are none living, that we know of, who were among the original leaders of the rebellion.

POLISH EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—There is now in this city an agent of the Poles, seeking to enlist intelligent and responsible American citizens to aid in the planting of a large Polish colony on the fertile land of Virginia, to engage in agricultural pursuits. This scheme, and similar ones, for the settlement of liberty loving foreigners on the waste lands of the Southern States, will no doubt meet with encouragement from loyal men all over the country.—*Washington Correspondence.*

We like the above idea much. The Poles are true friends of liberty and we should welcome them to the fertile lands of the South. Indeed, laboring white men, who come to settle upon the lands and to cultivate them, should be encouraged from all quarters. Irish and European farmers are much needed in our State, as well as good planters from the North. Mere adventurers, speculators, who simply seek ours but not us, are neither needed nor wanted. But men who come to make substantial farmers are much needed and wanted.

The following is from the Salisbury *Banner* of the 24th instant:

A party of men dressed as soldiers lately visited the residence of a Mr. Adam Trexler, about 8 miles from here. They demanded his specie, on his telling them he had none, they badly beat him so that he died in a short time afterwards.—They afterwards robbed the house. We presume the matter will be properly investigated and the guilty parties will be punished. Mr. Trexler was well known in this County by the singular fact he has had eight wives.

HORSES CAPTURED DURING THE REBELLION.—The Quartermaster General has issued an order, under instructions from the Secretary of War, in reference to horses re captured from the rebel armies, to the effect that where a horse captured from the rebels is identified by sufficient proof as the property of a loyal citizen, the claim of such property will be recognized by returning the horse to him, or if the necessities of the service prevent such return, by paying for it at the average Government price of the district, receipts to be taken in all cases in duplicate.

LATEST NEWS.

New York papers to the 25th, are to hand.

The trial of Wirz, it is supposed will proceed. The evidence taken so far is from Southern officers and is against the accused.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are rallying their forces. Their Convention denounced the party in power—oppose negro suffrage and contend that the South is entitled to all the privileges she had before the war.

Preparations are being made for considerable emigration from the North to the Southwest. Many are buying or renting lands and expect to make cotton with the freedmen.

There is a rumor that Maximilian has sent a commissioner to Washington to seek recognition, but the French paper in Mexico declares his government to be a failure. His troops continue to be whipped.

Gen. Joe Johnson's recent letter is highly spoken of at the North.

The U. S. steamer Com. McDonough which left Port Royal S. C. encountered a heavy storm on the 17th, and foundered and sunk. Her crew was saved by the Donegal which she had in tow.

Frauds and crime are still common.

A railroad collision in the oil region of Pennsylvania, killed nine persons and wounded others.

The Postmaster General Wednesday afternoon ordered the following post-offices to be re-opened, and appointments made:

Re-opened the following:

Carthage, Moore County, S. C. Barret, postmaster.

Cane Creek, Chatham County, Oliver P. Linley, postmaster.

Warrenton, Warren County, Thos. Reynolds, postmaster.

Enfield, Halifax County, G. H. Heptenstall, postmaster.

Wadesboro', Anson County, Wm. J. Patrick, postmaster.

Lincolnton, Lincoln County, J. E. Boger, postmaster.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, Jas. McDKidd, postmaster.

Vesuvius Furnace, Lincoln County, James M. Smith, postmaster.

Beattie's Ford, Lincoln County, R. E. Burch, postmaster.

Rock Mills, Lincoln County, Thos. Bras, postmaster.

Killian's Mills, Lincoln County, Ulysses Alexander, postmaster.

Siegle's Store, Lincoln's County, reappointed Daniel Siegle, sr., postmaster.

DIED,

In Richmond, on the morning of the 24th inst., of consumption, James Enroughty, in the 53rd year of his age.

In Cheraw, S. C., on the 19th of July, Gen. Daniel S. Crenshaw, formerly of Wake County, N. C., in the 50th year of his age.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate, unencumbered Servant Woman, who understands taking care of children, housework and is a good seamstress. To a servant of this class, liberal wages will be paid and a good home secured. Apply to the editor of the SENTINEL immediately.

August 26, 1865-1w

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores
79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies and Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's. The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug '6-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.
Aug. 24-tsep20.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BLUE DOE SKINS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS,

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING
Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.
Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 2w-tf

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. BARDIN.

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,
WINNINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour &c., &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.
August 28, 1865. 1m pd

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, [Saturday,] I will sell at public auction at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, **TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS**, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. K. FERRELL,
August 26 tds Steward.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

NOTICE.

THE Committee to Administer the Oath of Amnesty will meet at the Court House on the 24th, and daily thereafter until otherwise ordered between the hours of 10 A. M., and 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. It is hoped the people will come forward promptly.

D. A. WICKER,
M. B. ROYSTER,
J. C. REED,
Aug 24-2t.

GEORGE R. WILSON,
AUCTION AND GENERAL
Commission Merchant,
11 Campbell's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H. Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., & Baltimore. | P. S. March, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.
August 26-2m*

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 14.

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN John E. McIver, 23th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By command of Brig. Gen'l M. D. HARDIN.
HENRY A. HALE,
Aug. 25-1w Capt. & A. A. G.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1861. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered). Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 14th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery. See act of 1860 chapter 10. A few Coupons only were attached to them—twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock—one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw6w [m]

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Celebrated Watering Place will be opened as an Institution of Learning on the first Wednesday in October next, with a full and competent Board of Instructors.

This new Institution furnishes advantages such as are to be found at no other school in the South. The buildings are all new, within a half mile of Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and sufficient to accommodate three hundred boarders, besides abundant room for school purposes.

The character of the mineral water found here is too well known to the whole country to need a remark. It has been pronounced by the best scholars and physicians to be equal in its analysis and effects to any in North Carolina or Virginia.

It will be our object to perpetuate here an Institution for the education of females that shall be an ornament to the South; and we have the most gratifying assurances to this effect from every part of the country.

TERMS moderate, (cheap as any school of similar grade payable one half in advance, in U. S. currency, or provisions at market rates. Bank notes taken at their market value.

Each young lady will bring with her one pair sheets and towels with her name marked on them.

C. B. RIDDICK,
President.

(Formerly President of Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro', N. C.)
Aug. 25 2w.

LADY TEACHER WANTED:

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B. RIDDICK,
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.
BAKER COWPER & CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 24 2t.

FOR SALE

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate.
Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22. 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a for physician. Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t

FOR SALE.

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22 3t.

FOR SALE

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Canirs, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Madeira, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine, ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also, a very fine Piano. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 16, 1865.-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.
BAKER COWPER & CO.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Cane Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small size Bedstead for children, with Shuck and Hair Mattress to fit; One large Hair Mattress; One neat, small Table, and Two Quartette Tables.

A very nice set of White French China, (Dinner and Tea,) Washing Bowls and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine cut Glass, consisting of Goblets, Jelly and Wine Glasses, Glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c., &c.

A variety of Tin Ware, several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guitar. An excellent lot of Carpeting. Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Fender.

One Eight day Clock.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, August 26, 1865.-3t

For Sale.

LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines, and a nice Traveling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,
AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,
LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two-stories high, well finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-3w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

P. F. PESCUD
Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of
FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,
FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.
☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,
AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
GROCERIES &c., &c.,
Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts.
au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,
FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.
BRANSON & FARRER,
au 3 tf Raleigh N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
(Near old County Wharf.)
NEWBERN, N. C.
JNO. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf
☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,
ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.
Dr. W. B. MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
COMMISSION, RECEIVING,
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au-8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,
DENTIST,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14.---tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 27, 1865. 31—6m*

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,
COMMISSION AND PURCHASING
MERCHANTS,
No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, we are prepared to receive all kinds of **Produce**, and to make purchases of **Goods and Supplies** for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. B. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JESSE H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug 22 6tm

THOMAS R. MOORE
Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the
HAT BUSINESS,
No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,
and having received a
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.
☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE
will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 1s-1m*

DAILY SENTINEL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1865.

TENNESSEE.

From the Correspondence of the New York Herald.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 17, 1865.

Your correspondent has just arrived at this place from Nashville, in company with General Fisk, commissioner for "Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands" in this department; four members of his staff, Governor Brownlow and S. C. Mercer, of the Nashville *Press and Times*. As I informed you in my last from Nashville, the General is making a tour of inspection of his department, in pursuance of orders from Washington. Governor Brownlow is *en route* home, and Mr Mercer is on a Bohemian tour, *a la* your humble servant. This much by way of preface.

Reflections En Route.

As we whisked out from the far-famed city, notorious for its bad hotels, bad whiskey and bad smells, and on past the ever memorable battle-fields surrounding it—as I looked with an involuntary shudder on the numerous little mounds, marked only with small gray boards, telling a volume within themselves, and then counted the innumerable earthworks, forts, blockhouses, &c. which form a connecting link between them and the bloody field at Stone river—my mind naturally recurred to the time when these barren wastes were the scenes of bloody conflicts; when our brave soldiers met the intrepid rebel hordes in battle array, and thousands of them lost their lives in defence of the old flag. Who could drive such reflections away? Those little mounds are silent monitors, but they address themselves to the heart, and will not down at the beck of the will. Nor were we freed from such thoughts after passing Stone river, for another chain of trenches keep up the line and form a junction with Lookout Mountain, which looms up like a sceptre in the distance, as we enter Chattanooga. There are thousands of unnamed heroes buried in this barren soil—in the valleys, among the tall grass and cane breaks, and on the sides of the mountains, among the rocks, moss and caves.—They are "to fortune and to fame unknown," but they have a hallowed spot in the hearts of friends at home, and, if my theory be correct—viz: that he who dies for a glorious cause shall be himself made glorious—but for the present I desist, and proceed to something more practical.

The Crops.

I made it a special object to observe the cotton and corn crops, and am sorry I can give no more favorable account of them. The cotton is stinted, thin on the ground, and in many instances affected with rust and worms, and verily believe that half of it will not be worth the picking. I did not see a single field that looked even fair. Connect this with the fact that but little has been planted, and you have something similar to the Dutchman's profits, which were denoted by ciphers, as the cotton product of this region. As for the corn it is thin, sear and wilted, and will pay a poor remuneration to the farmers. I believe, however, that the failure in both crops is as much on account of a lack of cultivation as anything else, though the season has been altogether too dry.

Vagrancy Camps.

A person who has not travelled much through the South since the rebellion would be surprised to see the camps all over this country, established by the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the accommodation of refugees and negroes. They are composed of small huts about eight feet by ten, and hardly high enough to accommodate one standing upright. They are built in rows very like soldiers' barracks, and are occupied indiscriminately by negroes and "white trash." General Fisk very properly calls them "camps for the encouragement of vagrancy," and has ordered their abolishment. They are a grand nuisance, and never should have been established. In this connection it may not be out of the way to relate a little circumstance relating to this refugee business, which shows at once the ignorance of the people who indulge in it, and the vagrant spirit which induces them to depend on government for support. A woman applied at General Fisk's headquarters for transportation. She was a bleareyed, dirty, black looking being, whose face had been familiar at the headquarters, and the General, not thinking her worthy, refused to grant her request. While she was indulging in some choice epithets, a poor woman with three children made application and received the necessary documents. Now for the *denouement*. The dis appointed applicant for the Uncle Sam's favors rushed up to the desk, exclaiming, "Now, Gin'ral, I jist don't think that's fair; I've bin refugeein' longer'n she has, and you won't give me no transportation." And so it goes. Experience is teaching the government every day that issuing rations and transportation to refugees as simply encouraging them in vagrancy. There should be a quietus put to it immediately.

An idle fellow complained bitterly of his hard lot, and said that he was born on the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been behindhand. He believed it would have been a hundred poundsin his pocket if he had not been born at all.

The difficulty of acquiring our language which a foreigner must experience is illustrated by the following question: "Did you ever see a person *pare* an apple or a *pear* with a *pair* of scissors?"

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the Journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c., in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State rights doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these ten things as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *animus* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet steadily bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sec.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Union Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HOBBS.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Carson, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.